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REPORT NO.35 Field Hospital

1. In May and June 1952, the Chinese Communist 35 Field Hospital was at Nosang (125-44, 39-08) (YD-3635). Fifteen private houses in Nosang and twenty underground rooms built at the foot of a hill west of the village were used as clinics and patient rooms. The hospital staff included 15 Chinese surgeons, 35 Chinese medics, 24 Korean nurses, 16 Chinese nurses, and 40 Chinese male nurses.
2. From May to June, the 35 Field Hospital, which treated men from the western front, was handling an average of 120 patients at a time, and about 10 patients arrived each day. Trucks of the Chinese Communist 5 Branch Unit, Rear Service Department,<sup>1</sup> which was at Sinyang-dong (125-40, 39-36) (YD-2986), brought patients to the hospital when they were returning from delivering supplies at the front.
3. Medical supplies, which were insufficient, were arriving by two hospital trucks from the 5 Branch Unit, and food supplies came from the 22 Main Depot, 5 Branch Unit, at Unwŏl-li (125-46, 39-06) (YD-3931).
4. At the 35 Field Hospital, wooden beds were used for the patients, all rooms

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were equipped with electric lights, and the rooms were disinfected with DDT every 3 days. The hospital gave inoculations every week and made a sanitary inspection of the Chinese Communist forces stationed in the vicinity. The hospital also gave inoculations to the local populace.

Chinese Communist Medical Unit

5. In late June a medical unit of the Chinese Communist Rear Service Department was in houses and trenches at Sujae-ri (125-57, 38-47) (YC-5696). This unit comprised 500 men, including 30 doctors, 40 nurses, 50 army medical service members, and 350 wounded soldiers. Most of the medical supplies were American-made.

Chinese Communist Central Receiving Station

6. In late June, the Chinese Communist Central Receiving Station<sup>2</sup> was in a former mine at Yongmun-dong (126-03, 39-53) (BU-4819). This Receiving Station, which was a screening hospital, was responsible for receiving all personnel released from field hospitals and judging them fit for combat or limited service, assigning them to labor or farming units, or completing their service discharge. Approximately 1,000 soldiers could be processed at the same time by this station. Complete medical and surgical facilities were set up for the transient wounded.

1. [ ] Comment. [ ] reported on the 5 Branch Unit of the Rear Service Department.
2. [ ] Comment. [ ] reported on the North Korean Army Central Reception Station, which had similar functions.

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